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VOL. II NO. 305

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1947.

Fleet Cruise Cancelled

London, Sept. 25.—The autumn cruise of the Home Fleet in Invergordon has been cancelled because of the urgent need for fuel economy. The Fleet will remain at Portland and carry out exercises from there. It is understood that 17 major ships, from destroyers upwards, would have taken part in the cruise, including the flagship, Duke of York, and cruisers.—Reuter.

Britain & Palestine

Cautious Policy Statement Hinted

Lake Success, Sept. 25.—The British and United States delegations to the United Nations General Assembly were believed here tonight to be hesitating to declare their final policies on Palestine.

The statement of Mr. Arthur Creech Jones, the British Colonial Secretary, to the Assembly's committee on Palestine tomorrow was not expected to be formal with his reply to recommendations of the United Nations committee of inquiry on Palestine, or to disclose what Britain will do about them.

Mr. Creech Jones was expected to state:

1. The British Government agrees in principle with the findings of the majority report (the partition into an Arab state, a Jewish state, and the city of Jerusalem) but not with all its details.
2. The British Government cannot make a hypothetical declaration of what policy it will follow until the Assembly has given an indication of what it thinks of the report, and what it proposed to do about it.
3. Britain will require assistance in men, money, or both in enforcing the Assembly's decision if these are likely to be opposed by the forces of the Jews or Arabs.
4. Britain is not anxious to hold on to the Palestine mandate, at the moment no longer than is practicable.

The general feeling among delegates here was that two basic questions were before the Palestine Committee of the Assembly if the majority report were adopted:

1. Who is to administer Palestine during the transition period in which separate Arab and Jewish states are being set up.

(Continued on Page 4)

Promise Of Stop-Gap Aid For Europe

Washington, Sept. 25.—"Certain problems have arisen in connection with the economic situation in Europe that are of such an urgent nature that their solution cannot await the careful study required for overall decisions," President Truman, referring to the more immediate problem of "stop gap" aid to the European countries which he refused to estimate, said at a press conference today.

"These problems are of an emergency nature which demands immediate attention," he said. "For this reason I have requested a group of Congressional leaders to meet with me on Monday to discuss plans for determining the action to be taken by the United States to aid in preserving the stability and promoting the recovery of nations which participated in the Paris Conference."

The President said that he would seek "immediate action" on Europe's emergency needs when he meets with these leaders on Monday.

He hoped that the funds needed to keep Europe from freezing without a special session of Congress, but he had an open mind on this subject and realized that it might prove necessary.

"We shall need to consult with the representatives of the European committee to obtain a clarification and amplification of the initial report and to obtain further information as to the specific measures to be adopted by the participating countries in the carrying out of the principles set forth in the report," he said.

THE PARIS REPORT

Declaring that he had instructed special committees and all Government agencies to study the Paris report thoroughly without delay, President Truman said: "The facts will be presented and recommendations will be formulated so that the American people, through their representatives in Congress, can determine to what extent and in what manner the resources of the United States may be brought to the support of the renewed European efforts to achieve a sustained economic recovery."

"When the American people are satisfied as to the scope of the necessary programme and the sufficiency of the measures of self-help

and mutual help being taken by the European countries and when we can determine what resources we should and can wisely make available, I am sure we will respond as quickly as possible."

The President said that the Paris report was based on four lines of action—a strong productive effect, the creation of internal financial stability, maximum co-operation among the participating countries and a solution to the trade deficits with the American continent, particularly by exports.

SOUND PRINCIPLES

"The Paris report is based on sound principles and will appeal to the common sense of the American people. Their effective translation into action beneficial both to European recovery and of the world would constitute a healthy sign."

"The problems of the Paris report not only underlie the political and economic well-being of Europe but are also of key importance to a stable peace in the world."

The United States has been carrying out studies complementary to the Paris Conference with the Marshall Committee studying the natural resources and a committee investigating the impact of the Marshall plan on national economies, the President added.

"President Truman refused to commit himself on a special session of Congress and expressed the hope that an emergency programme might be implemented without one."

It is understood that Mr. George Marshall, the Secretary of State, probably will return to Washington to be with the President when he meets the Congressional leaders.

The President said that there was a grave danger of the European countries running out of both coal and food shortly, though he did not mention any by name.—Reuter.

CLAYTON'S CONVICTION

London, Sept. 25.—U.S. Under-Secretary of State William Clayton will sail for New York tomorrow convinced that Europe needs both stopgap American financial help within a matter of weeks and Congressional aid appropriation before the end of the year, it was learned today.

Mr. Clayton, Secretary of State George Marshall's advance economic agent in Europe, was understood to be taking the position that only through the Marshall plan can Western Europe carry on until the Marshall plan takes effect, probably next April or May.

The return of Mr. Clayton to Washington is expected to intensify the Truman Administration's efforts to find means of immediate aid to Europe and to prepare for a special Congressional session.

CANNOT WAIT

Mr. Clayton was understood to feel that Europe's need is so urgent that she cannot wait for an interim Congressional appropriation let alone the Marshall plan. Immediate assistance under consideration includes food credits from the Commodity Credit Corporation, loans from the Export-Import Bank and the distribution of looted gold recovered from Germany.

Well-informed sources said Mr. Clayton felt, however, that funds available without special Congressional authorization would fall far short of the amount needed until the Marshall plan becomes effective. He was said to believe that a special Congressional interim appropriation will be needed by the end of the year.

This whole proposed time-table depends, however, on firstly, whether there is a special Congressional session, and, secondly, whether Congress can be convinced of Europe's real need.—United Press.



PRESIDENT HARRY TRUMAN

BLOODBATH NEAR AMRITSAR

3,000 Killed In Attack On Moslem Refugee Train

Karachi, Sept. 25.—The casualties in the attack near Amritsar on a Moslem refugee train three days ago are estimated at over 3,000 killed or missing and 1,000 wounded.

A Pakistan Government communique issued today said: "Details of the attack on the Moslem refugee train on September 22 show that the train was carrying 4,500 Moslem refugees from Alvor."

"There appear to have been about 1,000 wounded, which leaves over 3,000 killed and missing."

"When the train was attacked, the British officer in command of the escort, which consisted of 13 Hindus and eight Moslems belonging to the Royal Indian Army, started organising the defence. He was at once killed by a burst from automatic weapons."

"The Hindus in the escort are reported to have surrendered; all eight Moslems died fighting."

The attack, which lasted apparently uninterruptedly for two hours, was made by members of the Kashyap Swayam Sangh (described as a militant Hindu youth organisation), as well as by Sikhs."

SURVIVORS' STORY

The survivors of the attack reached Lahore by road yesterday. They told reporters that Sikh troops took part in the attack. These survivors said that they were saved through being hidden under the bodies of the dead and dying fellow passengers.

They said that the train, which left Delhi on Sunday, was first attacked at Beas, about 30 miles east of Amritsar. This attack was beaten off.

Later, a train carrying Sikh troops passed the refugee train. When the latter had reached Amritsar and pulled a short distance beyond the station, the survivors said, Sikh troops and a crowd of armed Sikhs opened fire on the train from both sides of the track.

They added that the escorting troops only fired over the heads of the attackers, but the British officer commanding the escort, fired a machinegun until he was shot.

A Moslem sergeant of the escort was also reported to have been killed and four other ranks wounded.

The survivors said that the attack began at 6.00 p.m. and went on for three hours. Towards dawn, the train was shunted back to the platform.—Reuter.

MOSLEMS RETALIATE

Lahore, Sept. 25.—Several thousand Moslems attacked a Sikh-Hindu refugee train at Kanoke, about 25 miles west of Lahore, about noon yesterday, killing 340 Sikhs and wounding 250, the West Punjab Government announced today.

According to the West Punjab Ministry for Refugees, the escorting troops killed 70 of the attackers and wounded about the same number.

The Government statement said that in spite of heavy firing by the escort the Moslems, attacking from the rear, forced their way into the train four coaches. The attack lasted 40 minutes after which the train returned to Gujranwala, where the wounded were taken to hospital, it was added.—Reuter.

These proposals have been communicated to the Soviet Government, whose view is not yet known.

The French and United States Governments, it is understood, have suggested that if the Council of Foreign Ministers does not open until the end of November, it is unnecessary to hold the Conference of deputies six or seven weeks in advance.—Reuter.

MEETING OF MINISTERS

London, Sept. 25.—Britain has proposed to the United States, France and the Soviet Union that the London meeting of the Council of Foreign Ministers should be held at the end of November to avoid a clash with the General Assembly of the United Nations, a Foreign Office spokesman stated tonight.

He added that the proposals were then modified by the French and United States Governments to postpone the Conference of special deputies of the Big Four Foreign Ministers for Germany to open on October 6 to the beginning of November.

These proposals have been communicated to the Soviet Government, whose view is not yet known.

The French and United States Governments, it is understood, have suggested that if the Council of Foreign Ministers does not open until the end of November, it is unnecessary to hold the Conference of deputies six or seven weeks in advance.—Reuter.

WORLD'S FOOD SHORTAGE WORSE THAN LAST YEAR

Truman's Warning

Washington, Sept. 25.—President Truman warned the United States today that the world faced a "food shortage even worse than the year ago." He appealed to all Americans to join in the "less waste" campaign to avert the "critical situation, calling for immediate action."

He said at a press conference that he would discuss the possibility of the necessity of legislative action to maintain food exports and, at the same time, force down prices in the United States when he meets the Congressional leaders next week.

He announced the creation of a "Citizens' Food Committee" which would "develop plans for bringing the vital problem of food conservation to the attention of very American for action."

He warned that exports would certainly not equal last year's total shipments, but insisted that no American could let the people freeze to death if it could be avoided.

The President made public the report of his Cabinet Committee on World Food Programmes, which stressed the "extremely grave food situation abroad and its relationship to the interior ability to help meet the urgent foreign food needs and the price situation in the United States."

HAVOC IN EUROPE

Citing the havoc among European crops, the Committee also referred to the serious drop in American maize production and the resultant "strong temptation to feed more wheat to livestock," adding: "This will reduce the availability of United States grain for export shipment by more than 2,000,000 tons below last year's level unless additional positive action is taken."

President Truman added: "The United States cannot rest on its laurels. To ship more abroad without adjustments in the domestic demand, however, would aggravate our own price situation."

He placed emphasis on the desirability of shipping foods other than grain to round out the export programme and for "arrangements for the fullest participation by other nations" in the combined effort to channel available supplies to points of the greatest need.

"But definite steps to conserve on the use of foodstuffs at home and to reduce the feeding of grain to livestock will be essential if we are to make our fullest contribution towards meeting minimum needs, and, at the same time, relieve the upward pressure on prices at home," he said.

MUST CONSERVE

President Truman said that, while waiting for detailed recommendations from the Citizens' Food Committee, there was "one immediate and personal thing that each of us can do."

"We can start now to conserve by being more selective in the food we buy, particularly livestock products whose production requires a large quantity of grain."

The Committee report said that the most immediate and important measure to be taken was "an all-out drive for domestic conservation" which the President described as a "waste less" campaign.

The President said that it "every American saved one slice of bread daily, the needs of Europe would be met."

The Cabinet Committee report mentioned rice, beans, peas, edible

WOLF AT THE DOOR

Aberystwyth, Wales, Sept. 25.—The Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Tom Williams, today told farmers that the "wolf was already at the door," when he explained to them the Government's new plan, aimed at producing an extra £100,000,000 worth of food from the soil in the next four years.

Speaking at the Welsh agricultural organisation conference here, he said: "Our new plan is consistent with our former aims although it goes rather further than we had previously contemplated."

"In particular, the advance must be more rapid because the wolf is already knocking at the door." Mr. Williams emphasised that the Government were only asking for a more rapid accomplishment of the long term policy embodied in the Agriculture Act of 1947, whose underlying purpose was, to increase guaranteed prices and assure markets.

"We are not asking for a revolution in agriculture. The revolution has already taken place," he declared.—Reuter.

Coal Miners' Strike Grows

13,000 Men Idle In Scotland

London, Sept. 25.—The strike of the Scottish coal miners who left their jobs last Tuesday in Britain's second big coal stoppage this month spread through Lanarkshire and Stirlingshire today until more than 13,000 men were idle at 43 pits.

The hopes of the powerful Mineworkers' Union that the men would resume work this week faded as the miners at the trouble centre of Blantyre, Lanarkshire, who struck in protest against an unsatisfactory wage adjustment and then decided yesterday to resume work immediately, failed to go down into the pits this morning.

Six pits, idle since Tuesday, resumed work in the belief that the Blantyre men had called off their strike, but the others stopped work.

The Cabinet met tonight today to try to find a workable solution to the dispute between the Government and the Mineworkers' Union and the National Coal Board on the method of introducing overtime into the mines to get the vital coal needed for Britain's economic recovery.

The Cabinet, faced with the realisation that extra coal production is an imperative part of the latest plans to meet the crisis and that it would have a major significance if the Marshall plan—which calls for the export of coal from Britain to Europe—came into operation, was expected to stick to its view that the best plan was to add half an hour daily and retain the five-day week.

LORRY DRIVERS RETURN

London, Sept. 25.—The six-day unofficial strike of 280 lorry drivers at Smithfield's London central meat market ended today when the men decided to return to work tomorrow unconditionally.

The drivers' strike in sympathy with four men suspended last Friday for refusing to work in another depot of the market.

"The employers have accepted the complete resumption of work by all the men, including the suspended drivers," the men's trade union organisers said.

Seven hundred troops delivered meat to retail butchers in London during the strike.—Reuter.

EDITORIAL

New Form Of Democracy

Of the new forms of democracy being evolved in Britain today the most important is in the industrial field. The life-blood of Britain is her industry and no conception of democracy could be complete which did not take these into account: when two out of every three adult citizens spend the greater part of their lives and energy in industrial occupations this clearly demands a vast and important field of human relationship which cannot be overlooked. In a modern, highly industrialised economy like Britain's, these relationships are vital. For some time they have been undergoing important development which one day may come to be regarded as one of Britain's greatest contributions to modern civilisation—as great in its way as the idea of parliamentary democracy was in its field. This new relationship involves a totally new approach to the problems of industrial organisation and administration. In certain important industries in Britain—about one-fifth of the whole—nationalisation has superseded the older structure in a clear and formal way. But in the big field of industrial private ownership new forms of democracy are being worked out within the traditional framework. One of the most interesting of these new forms of democracy—joint consultation—received strong impetus during the second World War and is likely to become one of the most important factors in British and elsewhere. Joint consultation is a form of organisation in which workers are brought into discussion of policy and methods of the works management. It existed in Britain long before, but its real

growth was during the second World War, particularly in the form of the Joint Production Committee. At the peak of the war effort in 1942 there were thousands of these committees—as many as 4,500, for instance, in the engineering and allied industries. Almost every shipyard had a similar organisation usually called a "Yard Committee" and there were over 1,000 production committees in the mines. They existed on a similar scale in almost all other industries. The basic idea of these production committees was to give all workers, even of the humblest grade, a chance of participating in the management of the concern. A committee consists normally of elected workers' representatives and nominated representatives of the management. It is true that very many production committees met and discussed and went back to work without contributing anything tangible. But even then they had a valuable function. The mere fact that every worker through his elected representative could be brought in at the policy level had great psychological implications. It established in a concrete way the new democratic relationship between workers and management which makes real efficiency possible, for real efficiency implies an attitude of co-operation. With the end of the second World War something of this psychology was lost—inevitably—considering that the national emergency had passed and internal political differences cropped up again. But the institution has remained and at present is in the process of adaptation to peacetime needs. It has passed into the structure of British life and its potentialities as a vehicle of industrial democracy are immense.

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NEXT CHANGE: "IN HOLLYWOOD"



BY THE WAY by Beachcomber

ONE day recently (I forget which day but you may remember) this column had at its foot a small circle about the size of a shilling.

Those of you who examined it closely no doubt noticed a number printed inside the circle. All were different, and these 3,792,421 numbers have since been shaken up in a hat, and 12 of them drawn out.

Readers holding the following numbers win a talking parrot in a cage, which should be claimed within one week, otherwise they will all be sold to defray expenses:—

7940 8213 14 9204
9443 300 6720 1297
2803 5084 6720 20

You will notice that some lucky reader has drawn 6720 twice. He or she will receive two parrots. It appears that the numbers cannot have been all different. Can they?

Sly boots.
The newspaper heading, "Fetters of the New Head," gave us to think. Has the Turk sunk so low as to copy the goings-on at the more questionable dog-race tracks and go in for disgraced animals—does this mean that the old 1028 Derby winner is to be fitted with a false head and entered as a two-year-old, we asked ourselves.

We didn't get a sensible answer. Later, much later, we discovered it was something about a new headmaster's appointment at Felsted School.

We did feel a fool.
Wheels within...
DEAR SIR—

I have a bicycle which, although not very old, is apt to smell slightly when it gets near the fire. Our sitting-room at home is sometimes quite unpleasant after it has spent the evening there and although I hesitate to do so, I feel the only solution is to put it out into the yard. Have you any suggestions? Yours etc., etc.

Dear Sir—
In the first case are you sure it is a bicycle? Having satisfied yourself on this point, try giving it a bath.
P.S.—If it has no pedals but barks it is probably a dog.

COMMUNISM & CAPITALISM RUB SHOULDERS IN PRAGUE

By DANIEL DE LUCE

COMMUNISM and Capitalism rub shoulders in Prague in a practical fraternisation never predicted by the theoretical mind of Karl Marx.

In this city of a million Czechs, where the Communists are a plurality, there is no soap-box campaign for class war and a proletarian dictatorship. Prague's standard of living is one of the highest in Europe.

If there is a middle way for East and West to follow, Czechoslovakia modestly suggests itself as an example.

More girls wear silk stockings in St. Wenceslas Square than on the Champs Elysees. Bookshops feature new English and American volumes. Film theatres are playing to capacity audiences with a budget of 80 Hollywood films a year.

Foreign Minister Jan Masaryk welcomes foreign visitors of all political hues. The government runs, so smoothly that President Edouard Benes, doughty father of the Second Republic, spends most of his time writing his memoirs.

The black market is dispersed, if not destroyed. A steak costs less than US \$1 at the best restaurant in town. Czechoslovakia is 31 percent Communist, according to the 1946 National election, and 61 percent of its total labour force is now employed in state-owned industries.

Yet its two-year plan, aimed at both the Western and Eastern Fronts,

raising productivity 10 percent above the highest prewar level, was drafted by a Social Democrat.

There is no taboo against honest profits. Retail trade is mostly in private hands. Unashamedly a government prospectus "Growth of Czechoslovakia" adds:

"Although planning in Czechoslovakia was based on experience gained in foreign countries, mainly in the U.S.S.R., it is not dependent on foreign models, for the Czech Republic has its own economic development, tradition and peculiar economic structure, and this is why it looks for ways and means of its own which conform to the character of its people."

Czechoslovakia is ruled by a national front of all Czech and Slovak political parties with a Prime Minister from the largest party, Communist Klement Gottwald. He replaced Father Jaroslav Brumek of the Catholic People's Party, who dropped down to second Deputy Premier after the last voting gave his party third place.

Regardless of whether it may diverge from formal democratic concepts, the Czech coalition has smothered a host of old internal squabbles and permitted the country to concentrate on its physical reconstruction.

The Czechoslovak Army appears to have absorbed successfully in its staff corps many veteran officers from both the Western and Eastern Fronts.

The air force is steeped in the tradition of the RAF.

A foreigner finds that a Czechoslovak visa is one of the easiest in the world to obtain. Tourists with "hard money" are welcomed with open arms.

Talk abroad of an "iron curtain" and "Kremlin stooges" was at first bitterly resented there. It has now become something of a popular joke. Visitors are asked whether they have yet bumped into the curtain.

American-Soviet friction makes the government unhappy, and the ordinary citizen is angry and fearful over what is described as an American effort to rebuild Germany into a great power. Hatred of the Germans is at white heat, although more than 2,000,000 have been expelled to the occupied Reich.

The Slavic repopulation of the Sudetenland is nearly completed, but Czechoslovakia dreads that Germany, for generations to come, will not accept this as a final solution.

For fundamental protection against the Germans, reliance is placed on Soviet Russia. The German issue appears to overshadow every other question on the international horizon. To date, there has been an absence of Soviet interference in the internal affairs of the Czechs.

The citizenry is obviously encouraged to believe that the country can continue to evolve without direct dictation from Moscow.—Associated Press.

GERMANY: A REPORT ON THE BRITISH ZONE

Bring home these men!

Corrupt, lazy, they discredit our rule

THE German comedian strolled on to the stage of the Hamburg Alkazar, before the war one of the great cabarets of Europe. Now dusty and dingy, it is still packed with hundreds of Germans drinking a pinkish liquid that tastes like paraffin.

He looked at them for a moment and asked with uplifted eyebrows: "Well, how are you getting on under 'democracy'?" Roars of laughter.

Spiv signed up on a two-year contract at a four-figure salary. He spent several months in England on full pay before he was sent to his German job.

Now he has bought himself a Volkswagen for £160, or perhaps he has managed to wangle a requisitioned Mercedes. This he mostly uses on his own confession for "swanning."

That is, disappearing for days on some nebulous expedition, using petrol and rations provided by the accommodating taxpayer.

Spiv's excuse for this is that his short-term contract makes him uncertain of the future. That is also his argument for trading cigarettes and coffee on the German black market for watches, cloth, or anything else he can pick up.

Perhaps Mrs Spiv has joined him and they have a five or six-roomed flat with two or three German servants, who are not really interested in money but only in left-over rations. Mrs Spiv likes it in Germany more than Mr Spiv because she has no housing or servant problem as she would have in England.

You could forgive the Spivs a lot if they were doing a good job. They are perhaps not bad at heart. But the whole atmosphere of Germany breeds laziness and corruption like a rank tropical weed.

The Spivs ARE spivs—on an economic desert island. Their life bears no relation to the German gulping his bowl of watery soup for lunch, or the British with their shilling meat ration.

HIS MOTIVE

WHEN the time came for Spiv to be demobilised he experienced a feeling approaching panic. He did not want to go back to austerity England and struggle in the open labour market. So the Control Commission was his natural outlet.

It was the only hideaway in a harsh world where he could keep himself on the artificial standard of living to which he had become accustomed.

"But," he went on anxiously, "are you not worried by the democratic sun? It's a funny thing about that sun, he went on, giving his version of a current and now universal joke, "It turns some of us red and some of us brown, again."

This convinced his audience. They choked over their drinks and threw cigarettes at him—the highest compliment in Germany today, where English cigarettes cost four shillings on the black market.

If they go to Hamburg for the week-end they can stay at the Atlantic Hotel. As they sit at breakfast (bacon and eggs and orange juice for two shillings) they can see the lovely lake in the centre of the city out of the window, and the hungry Germans standing patiently waiting for them to throw out a cigarette stub.

Every night at six o'clock there are dozens of Spivs waiting outside the long bar in the Atlantic for the doors to open. Within ten minutes of its opening there are 50 of them with their wives drinking in the bar.

This bar and others like it scattered over the British zone are the centre of what they themselves call the Old Boy Network. This means that Spiv, over a drink, tries to cut through the morass of red tape with which the C.C.G. has surrounded itself.

But most of the deals I heard them negotiating were personal ones, such as new tyres for the car, or fixing up a little illicit leave.

HIS WEAKNESS
WATCHING Spiv and his colleagues, I found myself getting into the same dispirited, cynical irritated state of mind that I know perpetually during four years in India.

But in that country if you were in the civilian administration you generally had to have an honourable degree to obtain a post of responsibility. You do not need that in Britain's newest Colonial Service.

If Spiv is well knitted into the Old Boy Network—he will remain as long as the Control Commission lasts.

Spiv has one great fear—the Press—which exposes the scandals and muddles staining the administration like mud splashes.

A Public Relations Spiv uttered a wistful squeal to me in

the Twenty-One Club in Herford, which is Spiv's private hide-out. Said he: "I was a Public Relations Officer in the Services during the war. Then we had the Press under control with censorship and security; now they seem to be able to do what they like, and my job's getting very hard."

I don't quote the bad Spivs, of which there are scores in German jails for offences ranging from stealing jewellery to giving forbidden English currency to Germans. I ignore hundreds sacked for inefficiency.

HIS MISDEEDS
It is a painful portrait I have painted of Spiv; but here are two examples of what he can do.

Hundreds of gallons of anti-freeze were ordered for Volkswagens. This may not seem surprising to you unless you know these vehicles do not use water—they are air cooled.

The Germans were ordered to build eight fishing boats for their own use. These boats were designed to catch fish for a German hungry for any sort of food.

Something went wrong between the blue-print, approved by C.C.G., and the design. When the boats were finished it was found they were 2ft. above specification. So in spite of German protests they were destroyed.

Men who do things like this are costing Britain £150,000,000 this year.

Most of the Germans are cynical about Spiv, like the Hamburg comedian. The more thoughtful ones are just sad. Like the German Liberal, who spent a year in a concentration camp, to whom I talked in a Berlin cafe. Said he regretfully: "If we were never Nazis before, we are today."

I think it is high time, for the sake of Britain and the future of Europe, that the Spivs were sent home—and quickly. Sent back to work—while they are still capable of it.

CROSSWORD

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
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- Across
1. A name applied to the best quality playing-cards. (5)
 2. Flow outflows were brought to. (6)
 3. Upset the chore. (5)
 4. Each have a pain seemingly. (4)
 5. Bought in a rummage sale. (5)
- Down
1. He gets out to make you laugh. (5)
 2. To make face in out. (5)
 3. Conveyance. (5)
 4. Not all the tools, just one. (5)
 5. Put that pin back. (5)
 6. See 1 Across.
 7. It's not a photo, but it's often mounted. (5)
 8. Disturbance. (5)
 9. The art of arranging men in. (5)
 10. The end of the Primate. (5)
 11. It may be a prop. (5)
 12. Jasper takes it to heart. (5)
 13. Solution of yesterday's puzzle. (5)
 14. Prospect. (5)
 15. Put in. (5)
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NANCY A Backward Student

DON'T BE SO DOPEY—SHAKE HANDS WITH YOUR RIGHT PAW

LET'S TRY IT AGAIN—GIVE ME YOUR RIGHT PAW

NOT YOUR LEFT ONE

NOW, ONCE MORE—GIVE ME YOUR RIGHT PAW

KARNE BUSHMILLER

By Ernie Bushmiller.

When You Feel Tired and Restless Ask For ELLIOTT'S TONIC On Sale at All Dispensaries

KARNE BUSHMILLER

Women BEAUTY ARTS

By LOIS LEEDS



Posed for Lois Leeds.

Make your hair shine and sparkle.

HEADY STUFF!

Dry Shampoo. Beat the whites of two eggs to a stiff froth. Apply this to the scalp with a tooth brush. Let it dry. Brush out with a stiff-bristled brush. This will leave the hair glossy and fluffy. An excellent shampoo for sick-bed ladies.

Tar and Hot Oil Shampoo. A really cleansing shampoo. Very beneficial for neglected hair. Mix equal parts of hot olive oil and tar soap liquid. Massage on the scalp, then use warm water to rinse out all oil, gradually adding cool water.

Soda Shampoo. To fluff up "flat" hair, add one-half teaspoonful of soda to a cup of liquid soap shampoo. Use this type of shampoo only occasionally as the "soda" is quite drying.

Rinse. After the hair is thoroughly clean and perfectly shampooed you might like a rinse.

Lemon rinses do seem to "sparkle up" blonde hair. Add the juice of two lemons to a pint of warm water.

Carnomile Rinse. Steep 2 ounces of Carnomile flowers in a pint of boiling water. This makes a strong tea. Use it on blonde hair to keep it light.

Minute Makeups

by GABRIELLE



Fool your "public" by looking New and all dressed up! It's done with mirrors, you know. Look your self over carefully. Do your hair a new way. Wear some new bit of costume jewelry or a new collar and cuffs set, they are "new" again. Complement this with a lovely new makeup!

SIDE GLANCES

By Galbraith



"Hello, Mr. Jones! I guess you don't know me, but just ask Mrs. Jones about the butcher who saved those juicy steaks for her, during the war!"

Chinese Resales Of U.S. Surplus Stores

By WALTER LOGAN
(United Press Staff Correspondent)

The Chinese Government, which obtained vast supplies of U.S. Army surplus property at a fraction of the cost, is reselling much of this equipment to American firms at extremely high profits, authoritative American sources have revealed.

SOLOMONS HAS LABOUR TROUBLES

Trade unionism has broken out among coconut pickers in the Solomon Islands, and 7,000 natives have gone on a sit-down strike for a 1,200 percent wage increase and a European diet.

Accounts reaching Suva said the strikers have formed a sort of jungle union called the "Marching Rule" on the island of Malaita, 80 miles east of Guadalcanal, and are getting ready to present their demands to the British Administration based on Guadalcanal.

According to an airman who landed on Malaita recently, the natives have been drilling with spears and blowpipes and rotting their war canoes as part of the preparations to negotiate their demands.

John F. Nicoll, acting British Commissioner in the Western Pacific, denied reports that the natives had declared war on the British and were preparing to invade Guadalcanal, but he admitted there are serious signs of open disturbance.

The government has offered the natives a 100 percent wage increase, but the natives are firm in their demands for a 1,200 percent rise, which would bring their wages up to £12 pounds a month.

Soldiers Taught Them

The natives learned about unions and sit-down strikes from troops who occupied Guadalcanal during the Pacific war. They also learned to like the "strangers" diet and how to demand that they be fed. They learned to like the "strangers" diet and how to demand that they be fed.

The leaders of the "Marching Rule" are the sons of Malaita headhunters, once the most savage in the world.

The sit-down strike has been going on for almost a year and the copra production, the only industry of the islands, is virtually at a standstill. Billions of coconuts are rotting on the ground and the plantations are thick with brush. Only a few hundred natives are still working, compared to 3,000 before the war.

Men who have been in the islands for years say the big day of wealth and demand that they be fed. They learned to like the "strangers" diet and how to demand that they be fed.

Peas Traced Back To Tutankhamen

Seventh-generation purple-pod peas from the tomb of Egyptian King Tutankhamen—who died 3,300 years ago—are growing vigorously in the garden of Mrs. Florence Thompson of Seattle.

"It may sound fan-tastic, but I have records of ownership which trace the seed right back to the tomb," Mrs. Thompson said.

It all started, she said, when she saw several newspaper accounts of the growing of a few withered peas put near King Tut for the lean years when he was buried in 1350 B.C.

Taken to England, the peas were planted. In 1936, some of them were sent to Maj. Walter Dyer in America. His bloomed just like their predecessors. Some of his crop was given to Col. H. H. Holden of Orlando, Florida from whom Mrs. Thompson obtained seedlings.

Mrs. Thompson sent the seeds, plus ownership records, to the Egyptian Oriental Museum in San Jose, California, last February. Five healthy pods were sent to her.

Mrs. Thompson proudly shows her two seven-foot vines covered with orchid and deep rose blossoms. "I treat them with a great deal of respect," she added.

Fantasy Hair Styling

Australian style notes, observed in the "fantasy" hair-styling competition of a hairdressers' convention in Sydney:

One shoulder, arm, and one side of the face of one model were painted bronze. Her hair was styled gold, and one side—the blond side—was dressed in Grecian style, while the other side was dressed in a Louis XVI style.

These sources said that much heavy equipment, such as road building machinery, was bought for as low as U.S. 85 cents a ton and that in at least one case a 20-ton crane was sold to an American firm for U.S. \$18,000—half of its purchase price new.

One of the biggest selling items is tractors, almost unobtainable in the United States without a waiting period of up to two years, and a shipment of 122 of them was sold to an American firm for U.S. \$100,000. This was part of the equipment purchased at 85 cents a ton.

These sources said there was nothing illegal about action of the Chinese Government in reselling surplus property to American firms, but expressed indignation that "the whole surplus property deal was handled in such a haphazard manner."

Equipment Sold

Some of the equipment is destined for South America and is said to include highway construction machinery which China needs to rebuild its war-torn highways but which is being sold "because China needs dollars more." China is retaining some of this equipment for her own use.

Not all of the equipment is classified as "heavy." One of the companies was said to have purchased 18 shipments of material on Manus Island from the Chinese Government. These stores were sold to China at a fraction of their cost and included "almost everything from more than 1,000 tons of toilet paper to 250 tons of fountain pens. Some of this material is being sent directly to South America."

Appalled By Methods

American representatives visiting Okinawa, site of the largest stores of surplus equipment, were appalled at the method by which it has been handled. In many cases, they said, purchasers of surplus equipment indicated which pile they wanted and U.S. Army personnel shoved it together into a compact mass with bulldozers.

In one case, it was said, army bulldozers shoved 10 trucks sideways into a "compact pile," utterly destroying the 10 trucks.

The surplus property on Okinawa owned by China is stored in a large fenced-off area four miles long and three miles wide, where an almost solid mass of every type of machinery imaginable has been pressed into solid formation with the assistance of bulldozers. Most equipment—ranging from jeeps to ambulances—is now just ruined junk, much of it almost unrecognizable. The reverse side is devoted to "How lucky you are," which is poor material for such a good performer as Turner Layton.

Government officials who have seen this equipment loaded on ships for transportation to China or elsewhere reported that U.S. Army personnel were "indifferent, slow and inefficient" and recommended that in future other stevedores be employed.

NEW RECORDS

Olivier says his piece

SIDNEY TORCH and his Orchestra bring new vitality into the ageless tunes of "The Merry Widow" on Parlophone E. 1446.

Another old favourite, "Try a bit of tenderness," is sung and played with real artistry by Turner Layton (Columbia FB 3518). The tune was written some years ago by Reg Connelly, Jimmie Campbell and Harry Woods, who came over here to write music for Jessie Matthews's films. It is now being given a new lease of life by the reverse side is devoted to "How lucky you are," which is poor material for such a good performer as Turner Layton.

Interesting excerpts of music and speaking parts from the film "Henry V" are presented by His Master's Voice (C. 3583-6). The Philharmonia Orchestra is conducted by the composer of the score, William Walton. The recording is not taken from the sound-track of the film, but has been made in the recording studios, and the engineers should be proud of the results. Sir Laurence Olivier speaks a considerable part of the text.

Robert Tredinnick

Rupert and the Jumping Fish—29



The sea serpent smiles indulgently at Rupert's question. "I need for you because the little person who is ill says he knows you and he thinks you are very clever." "But who ever can it be?" cries the little bear. "I'll take you and show him to you," says the other. "My son tells me you came here in a small boat, but we needn't say that." Bending his long neck, he takes hold of Rupert gently but firmly by the back of his jersey and, holding him high in the air, swims away.



DUMB-BELLS

REGISTERED U.S. PATENT OFFICE

MR. BROWN AND MYSELF ARE STRICT VEGETARIANS! THAT'S ALL RIGHT MAM, I NEVER HAGGLE OVER WHAT CHURCH MY EMPLOYERS ATTEND

McKENNEY ON BRIDGE

Review the Bidding Mentally in Play

By WILLIAM E. MCKENNEY

♠ 672	♥ 1003
♦ 875	♣ AKJ4
♠ 8	♥ 42
♦ AK542	♣ Q9
♠ J6	♥ 1003
♦ Q103	♣ AKJ4
♠ AJ106	♥ 42
♦ 875	♣ Q9
♠ 672	♥ 1003
♦ 875	♣ AKJ4
♠ 8	♥ 42
♦ AK542	♣ Q9

Rubber—Both vul.

South West North East

Pass Pass Pass 1♠

Pass 2 N.T. Pass 3 N.T.

Opening—4♠ 11

Do you review the bidding in your own mind several times during the play of a hand? Many mistakes can be avoided by going over the bidding, and look of bidding as well. Bidding on today's hand was rather simple, but nevertheless important in the play of the cards.

The opening lead was won in dummy with the queen of clubs and a small diamond was led. South played low and West won with the queen. A small heart was won in dummy with the jack and another diamond played. South won this with the ace and North showed out. South returned a club, declarer played low and North won with the king. At this point North led the deuce of spades. Looking at all four hands, it is not difficult to see that declarer should go up with dummy's king of spades. But without knowing the location of the cards, could you figure out the right play?

When I saw the hand played, declarer went into a huddle and finally played a small spade from dummy. South won with the queen and this was the play that defeated the hand.

West should have played the king from dummy without a moment's hesitation. North had shown out of diamonds on the second round, so declarer knew that South had five diamonds to the ace-king-ten. If South also held the ace of spades, would he not have opened the bidding? Had declarer reviewed the bidding in his own mind, he would have known that it was impossible for South to have the ace of spades.

Check Your Knowledge

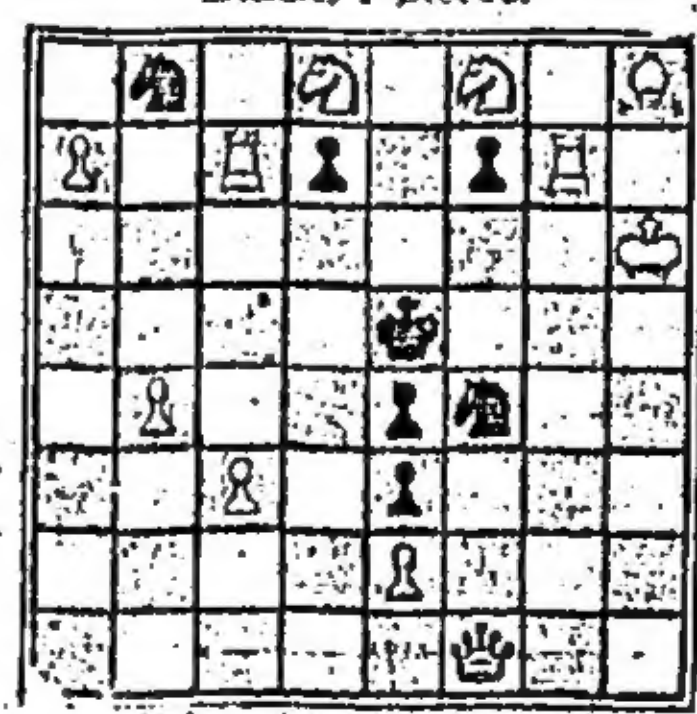
1. Locate the Hebrides, or Western Islands.
2. Who are the inhabitants of Pitcairn Island?
3. From what religion are both Christianity and Mohammedanism descended?
4. Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, was the favourite courtier of what queen?
5. What is the source of insulin?
6. Are there any glaciers in Africa?

(Answers on Page 4)

CHESS PROBLEM

By H. V. TUXEN

Black, 7 pieces.



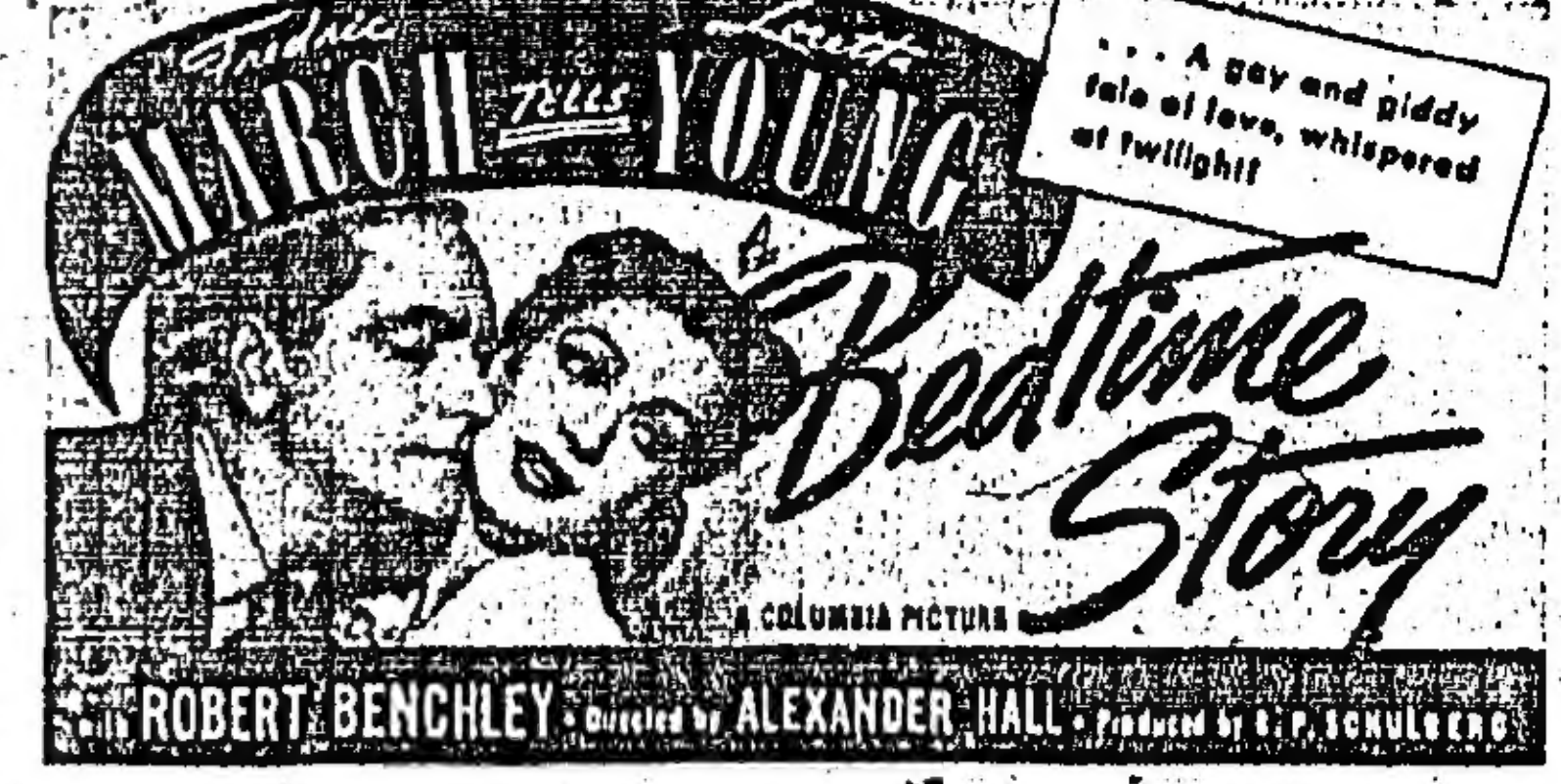
White, 11 pieces.

White to play and mate in two

solution to yesterday's problem:

1. Q-KP3, any; 2. Q, R, B, or K mate.

TO-DAY ONLY HONGKONG AIR-CONDITIONED At 2.30, 5.15, 7.20 & 9.30 p.m.



TO-MORROW



BOOKINGS NOW OPEN!

SHOWING TO-DAY QUEEN'S At 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.

THE STRANGE STORY OF A DANGEROUS WOMAN'S DESPERATE LOVE!



NEXT Gene TIERNEY • Henry FONDA CHANGE! "RINGS ON HER FINGERS"

ORIENTAL

COMMENCING TO-DAY! 2.30-5.20-7.30-9.30 P.M. ADVENTURERS OF CHINA SEAS! 2 LEADING STARS!

THEY MET IN BOMBAY



Starring Clark GABLE Rosalind RUSSELL

They Gave their Lives.

We, too, may give through the

HONGKONG WAR MEMORIAL FUND

Send your donation to the Hon. Treasurer Lowe, Bingham & Matthews Mercantile Bank Bldg.

NOTICE

THE SPORTS CLUB

Selling Lotteries for the Gosford Handicap (1st Section) and Vaucluse Handicap (both Sections) will be held today at 6.30 p.m. sharp.

H. S. YUNG, Hon. Secretary.

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All firms requiring advertising space exceeding ten single column inches (other than that under contract) are requested to give at least 48 hours notice. No advertisements (with the exception of urgent notices) will be accepted between 12.30 noon, Saturdays and 9 a.m. on Mondays.

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S. C. M. POST, H.K. TELEGRAPH.

